

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 1, 1918.

Temperature 5 a.m. 73 5 p.m. 79
Humidity 55 54

October 1, 1917.

Temperature 5 a.m. 77 5 p.m. 79
Humidity 80 75

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.86

8061 日七廿月八

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLES STILL RAGING IN FRANCE.

THE OUTSKIRTS OF CAMBRAI ENTERED.

BRITISH CAPTURE TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS IN THREE DAYS.

London, September 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig quotes the following Orders of the Day to the Fifth French Army, dated August 30:—On May 25, when the British trenches were subjected to fierce attacks, the Second Battalion Devonshire Regiment repelled successive assaults with gallantry and determination and maintained an unbroken front all a late hour. Its staunchness permitted the organisation of defences southward of a certain town until occupation by reinforcements was completed. Inspired by their gallant Commanders' sang froid in the face of an intense bombardment, the few survivors, isolated without hope of assistance, held on to the trenches northward of the river and fought to the last with unhesitating obedience to orders. Thus the whole Battalion, comprising the Colonel, twenty-eight officers and 552 non-coms. and men, responded with one accord and offered their lives in an ungrudging sacrifice for a sacred cause.

On June 8, a heavy enemy attack seriously threatened the right flank of the British Brigade, whereupon the First/Fourth Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, which was in reserve, was ordered to counter-attack the position from which their comrades had been ejected. With magnificent dash, the Battalion rushed the hill whereon the enemy was established, inflicting heavy losses on him and capturing in hand-to-hand fighting an officer and twenty-eight men. Thanks to this gallant and spirited recapture of the key to the whole defensive position the line was completely restored. The dash, energy and intrepidity with which on this memorable occasion the Battalion carried all before it were largely responsible for the retrieval of a temporarily critical situation.

The Anglo-American Attack.

London, September 29.
Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—This morning's attack by the Fourth Army did not surprise the enemy, being preceded by a forty-eight hours' bombardment. A large force of Americans advanced in the first wave and a big concourse of tanks moved forward mainly on a six thousand yards' front south of Vendhuile. The weather was fine, with a slight mist. The Americans, using Vendhuile gap as a bridge, stormed forward, deploying in a fan-like formation. A British Division crossed the waterway in magnificent style. Many men swimming under heavy machine gunning, entered the village of Vendhuile.

The first phase ended at nine o'clock. After a pause, a dramatic incident marked the resumption of the attack. The Americans opened their ranks while the Australians, who had been moving to support, swept through and formed the first wave and renewed the attack amid a storm of cheering. Hard fighting occurred at many places, where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength.

Strong positions south-west of Cambrai were attacked dashing by New Zealanders, who drove a wedge in the enemy line and took prisoner a thousand.

The Canadians in the early morning approaching Ramillies were due north of the town, astride important communications.

As morning advanced, it became clear that the battle was developing into a fine victory. Le Catelet, the key position to the whole sector from Bellicourt to Bantux, was captured and by twelve o'clock we were astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai Railway in many places, seriously restricting the enemy's communications.

Important fortified villages were carried in rapid succession and Le Vacquerie, Nauroy, Bony and Villers Guislain were taken early in the battle.

The Belgians, further north, entered Staden, recaptured Houthulst village and now hold the entire Westroosbeke-Paschendale Ridge system. Thence the line of the Second Army this morning ran near Zonnebeke, Kerensware and Zandvoorde, possibly through Houthulst, to the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge.

The Belgians have so far taken prisoner over 5,000 while we have captured over 4,000.

King Albert's Order.

Paris, September 29.
Before the Belgian attack, King Albert issued an Order of the Day to the troops in which he said:—Side by side with heroic Anglo-French comrades, it is for you to hurl back the invader who has been oppressing your brothers for over four years. The hour is decisive. Everywhere Germany is falling back. Forward for right and liberty and for glorious and immortal Belgium!

Americans Encounter Determined Resistance.

London, September 30.
An American communique states:—We continue to meet determined enemy resistance. The Germans are forced to bring up Divisions from other parts of the front. We repulsed heavy counter-attacks between Gierges and the Aire Valley.

Everything Going Well.

London, September 29.
Reuter learns on Sunday evening that everything is going well in the Western offensive. Distinct progress has been made on the whole length of the attacking fronts.

Between Ypres and Dixmude the Allies have progressed from five miles since yesterday morning, taking prisoner a total of 20,000.

The fall of Cambrai is now certain, owing to the capture of important points. Two hundred guns have been captured.

South of St. Quentin the Allies gained an important footing on the east side of the underground canal near Bellicourt. Consequently the fall of St. Quentin is regarded as imminent.

The enemy is apparently retreating from the Chemin des Dames. The French are steadily progressing in Champagne, despite determined resistance.

The attack between Flanders and Dixmude is under the command of King Albert, with whom General Plumer is co-operating.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLES STILL RAGING IN FRANCE.

The Work of the Airmen.

London, September 29.
The French Bureau announces:—Aeroplanes attached to the Navy, co-operating in the Belgian offensive, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Saturday, set fire to two trains, destroyed two ammunition dumps and attacked massed motor transports and a battery. Low-fliers inflicted casualties on infantry concentrations, horse gun teams and other formations.

Aeroplanes successfully carried out "spotting" for British monitors shelling the coast defences and encountered during the latter part of the day large formations of aircraft well on the enemy side of the lines. They destroyed four and brought down four uncontrollable. Thirteen British machines are missing, the majority of which did not return from the enemy lines after a sudden and violent rain-storm in the early morning.

In a report on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Aeroplanes co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operations. Patrols reconnoitring at the rear of the German lines day and night reported the trend of enemy movements. Bombs were dropped and machine-gun fire operated from an extremely low height on enemy troops, transport, trains and gun teams. Heavy casualties were inflicted. Twenty-two machines were destroyed during the day-time and three driven down uncontrollable. Twenty-four of ours are missing. We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs during the day-time and thirty-four tons at night-time, many machines continuing the attacks almost until dawn. All our night-fliers returned.

Heavy German Attacks.

London, September 29.
A Paris semi-official message issued this evening states:—The German launched over two fresh Divisions against General Gouraud in Champagne yesterday, without causing him to give ground. In three days' fighting no fewer than twenty German Divisions have been counted in this sector.

Apparently the German resistance in Champagne is intended to gain time before a further retreat.

The Flanders Line.

London, September 29.
The line in Flanders now runs through the eastern edge of P. exetere Wood, thence to Messines, Houthulst, Bodelsere and Passchendaele, westward to Boesbeke, the eastern edge of Houthulst Forest, Woumen, Orlancken and Dixmude.

French Aerial Work.

London, September 30.
A French communique states:—Airmen on the 28th inst., performed important work. They bombed and machine-gunned assemblages of troops in the battle zone. Twice groups of over fifty machines attacked the enemy's reserves preparing for counter-attacks near Marvaux and Lery. Fifteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down.

Magnificent Belgian Progress.

London, September 30.
A Belgian communique states:—The Belgians unrelentingly continued their attacks, despite enemy resistance. They gained a footing on the Flanders ridge in the enemy's second line and carried Dixmude, Zuren, Stadenberg, Passchendaele, Moorslede and part of Westroosbeke.

The enemy brought up reserves and violently counter-attacked north and south-east. The attack was completely broken, enabling the Belgians to occupy Terrest height.

The Belgians' advanced guards reached three kilometres from Boulers, attaining the Roulers-Menin Road at one point.

The prisoners counted since yesterday exceed 5,500 and the guns a hundred, including several of very heavy calibre, and a vast quantity of other material.

Fighting on a 30-Mile Front.

London, September 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At dawn the battle successfully developed southward to St. Quentin and now extends on a thirty-mile front between St. Quentin and the Semois River.

On the right, we attacked across the Scheldt Canal from Bellegrave northward.

The Forty-sixth Division, provided with life belts, mats, portable bridging material and rafts, covered by concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, stormed the main Hindenburg defences along the eastern bank of the canal. Despite the depth and breadth of the canal and the strength of the enemy defences, which include Hellengise, numerous tunnels and concrete works, we captured the whole German position, and the troops pressed forward with great bravery and determination up the slopes of the hills beyond the canal, taking many prisoners.

The Second Division crossed the canal about Noyelles and advanced a mile and a half up the rising ground eastward of the canal line.

The Sixty-Third Naval Division forced a passage eastward of Cantain and reached the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

On the left, the Canadians fought forward through the defensive system covering Cambrai into the outskirts of the town. Further north they captured Sannoit, beating off heavy counter-attacks while the English troops cleared the slopes southward of the Canal de Suesse.

We have captured 22,000 Prisoners and 300 guns during three days.

An Interesting Summary.

Paris, September 30.
A Havas message states:—The Belgian Army attacked the German positions on a front of over twelve miles from below Ypres northwards, of the Forest of Houthulst and won an advance of five miles. Several thousands of prisoners were taken in this blow, the third struck on the German front within three days. The total active battle line is now over 70 miles. The Germans everywhere have suffered enormous casualties. By Friday night over 28,000 prisoners had been taken.

The British attack west of Cambrai was a magnificent success. The system of fortifications east of Cambrai was burst through, the crossing of the Nord Canal, one of the greatest engineering military feats of the war.

General Mangin came again into action on the Aisne and the pressure of French troops compelled the enemy to give new ground at the western end, and south of the Chemin des Dames. In East Argonne the Americans are fighting hard and their initial thrust is developing successfully. Twenty towns and enormous booty have been captured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLES STILL RAGING IN FRANCE.

A Gratifying Outlook.

London, September 30.
Military experts regard the progress in Flanders as a brilliant feat of arms on the part of the Anglo-Belgian Armies. What has been gained in the past two days it took the British over two months last year. The Anglo-Belgian forces each undertook a half share in the general zone. The Belgian Army, which provides itself, is an excellent fighting force.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French have come from the northern and eastern edges of Pinon Forest to Obayvignon, Pargny, Oisel and Sompri. Thus the French have gained Auggarden, the highest point on and commanding the Chemin des Dames. The enemy's position to-night is regarded as unenviable. He has to hold important ground at Roulers and Thourout as well as big submarine base at Bruges, all of which the operations threaten. The enemy must re-adjust his position before Cambrai, the evacuation of which is unlikely without a fight. He is faced with a serious new position between Cambrai and St. Quentin and must be most careful about retreating from the Chemin des Dames.

The Champagne attacks are using up the enemy's reserves and his anxieties along the whole front are acute because he is unable to fathom where Marshal Foch will strike next.

Germans Fighting with Great Tenacity.

London, September 29.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writes:—The Germans in Champagne are opposing the French with desperate energy and are clinging determinedly to the sides north of the Py and Dormieres. Ten fresh enemy divisions have been identified.

The Germans are fighting with undeniable bravery and tenacity. In some cases German divisions have been captured when only a handful of men were left. The long way of German counter-attacks have not succeeded in winning back an inch of the ground. We have captured the important height of Mont Ouvelet, west of Bonconville.

BULGARIA'S PEACE MOVE.

Envoys Arrive at Salonica.

TO DISCUSS CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Bulgarian envoys, M. Liptchiff, Finance Minister; General Loukov, Commander of the Second Army, and M. Radoff, an ex-Minister, arrived at Salonica on the evening of the 28th inst. to discuss the conditions of an armistice.

General Dasperey receives them to-day.

Austrian Crown Council Meets.
Amsterdam, September 29.
A message from Vienna says a meeting of the Crown Council was held on the 28th inst., the Emperor presiding, to discuss events in Bulgaria.

The Premier, M. Hussarek, informed Pressmen that the reports of a change in the Austro-Hungarian attitude were absolutely unfounded.

German Chancellor Visits Headquarters.

London, September 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Count Hertling has gone to Headquarters.

Germany's Most Serious Hour.

Amsterdam, September 29.
The Frankfurter Zeitung, referring to Bulgaria's request for an armistice, says it is useless to gloss over this news. If the sentinel at an important side-gate deserts his post and allows the enemy to enter, this creates a serious situation for the defenders of the front wall.

The Lokal Anzeiger says Germany's most serious hour appears to have struck.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Continuation of Successful Operations.

London, September 28.
A British official message from Palestine says:—Throughout the 27th inst. the enemy resisted in the Lake Tiberias area, holding the crossing of the Upper Jordan at Jisrbenat Yakub and Mezrib Derasa.

A Brigade of Australian Light Horse in the evening forced a passage south of Jisrbenat Yakub and on the morning of the 28th inst., the enemy was driven out from positions on the Upper Jordan, we crossing the left bank and undertaking to repair the bridge.

Cavalry overcame the resistance of Turks at Irbid and Erremte and on the morning of the 28th inst., drove the enemy northwards through Mezereb, effecting a junction with Hussein's Arabs at Derra. The latter captured stations at Erra and Ghassala and entered Derasa and Sheikh S. ad, 16 miles north-west of Derasa on the 27th, taking prisoner fifteen hundred. We, in conjunction with the Arabs, were approaching Mez rib on the evening of the 28th inst.

We had taken prisoner in the southern area by the 27th inst., 5,700 and had captured twenty-eight guns in operations eastward of the Jordan and had gained contact about Elkastal, 14 miles southward of Amman on the 28th with the leading Turks, retreating from Meas.

To the evening of the 27th inst., 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns had been counted.

Thanksgiving Services.

London, September 29.
Special services of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks were held in London to-day.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Complaints by Socialists and Progressives.

Amsterdam, September 30.
In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, replying to Socialist enquiries concerning influences in the Army and the poor status of recruits, Surgeon General Scholtzen admitted that there were 180,000 cases, a proportion of which were serious. He denied that recruits were suffering from inadequate nourishment.

The explanations failed to convince the Socialists and Progressives, who also criticised the technical backwardness of the War Ministry, especially in the matter of tanks.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 27.
The silver market is steady. There is a moderate trade demand.

TOMORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The General Military service tribunal, meets again to-morrow for consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—

Mr. L. J. Baskin.—Hong-kong and China Gas Co.

Mr. F. W. Evans.—Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor and Co.

Mr. D. Ritchie.—International Banking Corp.

Mr. A. E. Scott (Schole).—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Mr. E. W. White.—Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Mr. N. L. Raiton.—Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.

CHINESE IN MANILA.

Pledged to subscribe 1,000,000 pesos.

The Chinese of Manila are pledged to subscribe one million pesos to the Fourth Liberty loan. Whatever else is done by the American and Filipino peoples, they have set the amount for their community, the pledge being given by some of the most prominent members of the local colony. To add an impetus to the campaign a grand parade is to take place on Sunday morning next, participated in by hundreds of local Chinese in decorated autos, while 500 school-boys with scores of banners and several bands will add interest to the affair.

Both the Cantonese and Amoy Chinese are to take part in both the parade and in the loan campaign. Albino Z. Oy Sip is in charge of the arrangements in behalf of the Amoy contingent, while C. A. Soy, owner of the Star Soda Water factory is in general charge for the Cantonese. At a meeting of the Cantonese association on Sunday evening, presided over by Mr. Soy, he explained the aims and purposes of the Fourth Liberty loan and told of the necessity of the Chinese standing solidly behind Uncle Sam with their pesos and economic support.

One prominent business man has announced that he will subscribe for P100,000 worth of bonds if any other merchant in the same line of business will do likewise.

Committees are to be appointed on Sunday to canvass the various business interests and individuals. Four classes will probably be established, a certain minimum amount to be designated for each class, making the loan a sort of an arbitrary affair, since the leaders of the movement believe that this is the most just and equitable arrangement.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, October 5.

Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders.—noon.

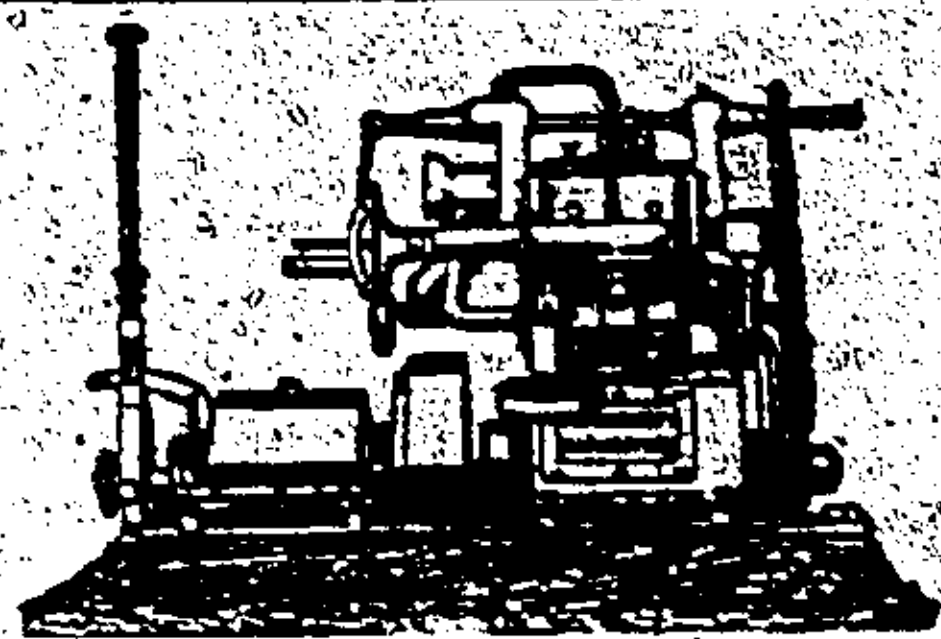
Tuesday, October 8.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—noon.

Sunday, October 13.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—General Meeting.

NOTICES.



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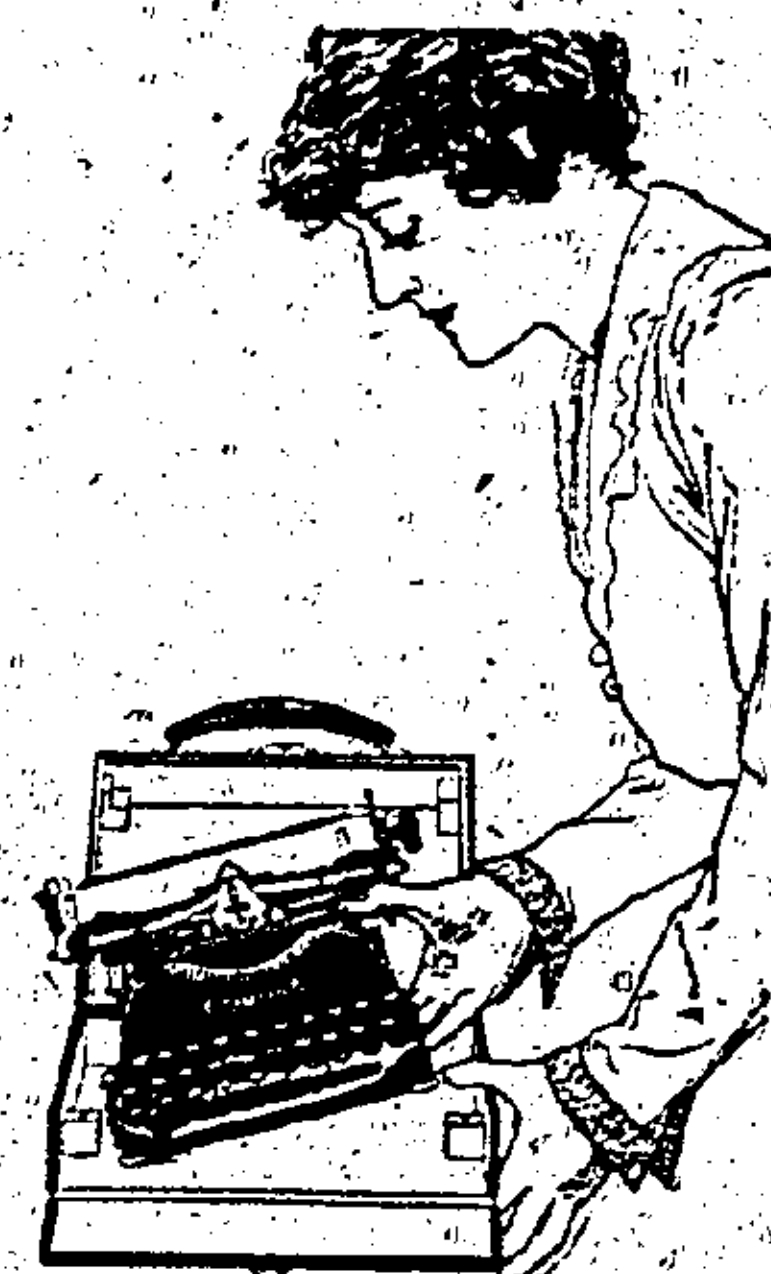
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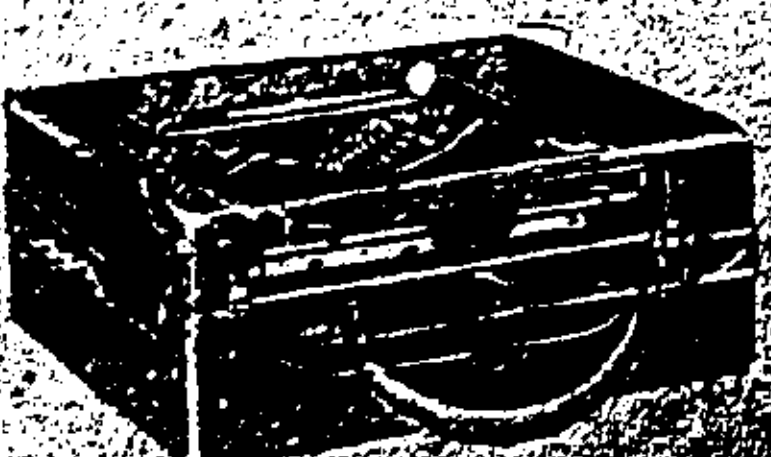
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GENERAL NEWS.

An "Emphatic" Answer
Mr. Linn F. Hanson,
American farmer, who
his country needed, and
sold his extensive property
with the proceeds bought
Bonds, gave to the British
and then joined the army.
President Wilson has expressed
admiration for the "patriot" who
prompted Mr. Hanson to throw
in his fortunes entirely and
reservedly. "With the great
country we all love and seek
to serve."

A Battlefield Mystery.

Mystery surrounds an interest-
ing relic which has been restored
to Teignmouth as the result of
fighting on the Western front. A
handsome silver cup has been
sent to the Teignmouth Urban
District Council by Major Ander-
son, of the Leicestershire
Regiment, bearing the following
inscription:—"A. Gribble, in
gratitude to Eliza Pitt, was
from 401 inhabitants of Teign-
mouth, for his earnest spirit
and constitutional opposition
to the House of Commons for
Town Improvement Bill which
he made oppression yield to
call of justice, and finally
in the inhabitant's victory
taxation. Palmer qui pro
ferat. [Let him bear the
who has deserved it] A.D. 1884.
It is not known how or where
the cup came into the hands of
Leicestershire Regiment."

Less Food in Explosives.

Substantial saving of foodstuffs
and feeding stuffs formerly used
in making explosives for domestic
purposes is indicated by replies
received from manufacturers by
the United States Bureau of
Mines, which has been co-
operating with the Food Ad-
ministration in conducting
investigation of the problem.
Elimination of wheat flour from
manufacture of high explosives
other than "permissible," which
the Bureau is about to require
of manufacturers will effect
saving of more than 16,000 tons
of wheat flour, computed on the basis
of the 1917 consumption. The
flour has been used in making
dynamite and other explosives
employed in mining the engine-
ing operations in this country.
"Permissible" explosives, some
of which contain foodstuffs, are
those which have passed official
tests by the Bureau of Mines at
Pittsburgh, and are recommended
for use in coal mining.

Mystery of Cyclops' Loss.

Loss of the American naval
collier Cyclops remains the mys-
tery of the war. Mr. Daniels,
told newspaper correspondents
recently when asked regarding
reports that a message saying the
Cyclops had been captured by
German submarines had been
found in a bottle floating at sea.
Mr. Daniels said the Navy
Department had no infor-
mation regarding such a message.
When asked if the Cyclops
have been taken to Germany
prize, he said it did not
within the realm of probability
that such a craft could have
passed between the lines of British
and American naval vessels
guarding the gateways to the
enemy's coast. His personal opi-
on is that, when coming up the
coast from the West Indies, the
one engine, the Cyclops, encoun-
tered rough weather, which caused
the shifting of her cargo of
manganese, turning her over.

Vegetable Seed Survey.

Total production of vegetable
seed in America with the ex-
ception of cabbage, lettuce, onion
and turnip, will be ample for the
needs of the coming year, accord-
ing to the preliminary report
from the seed production survey
of July 1, 1918, and crops
of important economic
importance. In some cases
condition of crops is
very increased, ac-
cording to the preliminary
report to bring the total
up to normal, while
normal production is
indicated for some crops.
This condition
and out, does not
large surplus
for certain
crops, corn,
etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

Issue of Soviet Scrips.
It is reported from Harbin that the Bolsheviks put in circulation eleven million roubles worth of Soviet scrip in the Harbin District and fifty million roubles worth in the Amur Province. It is impossible to annul this scrip without causing panic and hunger among peasants and workmen.

German Embassy Raided.
During the celebrations at Rome on the occasion of the Italian victory on the Piave line the crowd rushed to the Capitoline hill and burst into the Palazzo Caffarelli, which before the war was the seat of the German Embassy, and is still German property. The fact that it remains German property has caused great indignation among the Romans, who have constantly claimed that it is a sacred spot which should be freed from the Tancio stain. The rage with which the mob invaded the palace may, therefore, easily be understood. They overturned the throne, the emblem of German majesty, which was inaugurated by the German Emperor himself, hoisted the Italian flag on the top of the building, and tore down all the portraits of the Kaiser they could find. The crowd afterwards paraded the main streets of the city with their spoils from the palace.

Germany's Slaves.
One of the things which are slowly but surely turning Swiss opinion against Germany is the latter's treatment of the populations of the occupied territories. Some time ago the Press was moved to anger by the news that 20,000 Finnish Red Guards had been shipped to Germany. This figure is enormous, considering the number of the Finnish population. Belgians and Finns, however, only account for a fraction of Germany's slaves. Numerically the most important are Poles. News is now published that the Poles in captivity number 700,000. The mortality among them is high, on account of underfeeding. Fugitives who attempt to return to their own homes are severely punished, generally together with one or two relatives. Those Poles who remember that a so-called Polish Government now exists in Warsaw, write to it protesting against their enslavement, find their letters returned endorsed "Verboden."

Britain's Food Safe.
Mr. Clynes has made a statement published in France, supplementing his recent speech in the House of Commons on the food position in Great Britain. There are prospects of an excellent harvest in the British Islands, the United States, and Canada, and if these hopes are fulfilled it will be possible to allow the bakers to use a larger proportion of wheat, so that the bread will more nearly resemble the white loaves which Englishmen were accustomed to see on their tables. To supply the normal ration 18,000 tons of wheat are required weekly. At present 8,000 tons are being produced at home and 10,000 tons arrive at the ports regularly every week, in spite of the U boats. Ample bacon supplies, chiefly from America, were available, and the Ministry aimed at building a stock to be drawn upon later in the year. Chiefly owing to the voluntary efforts of many thousands of small cultivators the Government potato subsidy, estimated at \$5,000,000, would not be called up to the extent of more than \$150,000, for which an increase of 68,000 tons had been obtained. —Wireless Press.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Ukraine Risings.
The Cracow (see) reports that a new peasant movement has started in the Governments of Kieff and Podolia. The peasants are stated to be well organized and armed, and even have artillery. The headquarters of the movement is the centre of the province of Kieff, where strong detachments of peasants are reported to have occupied several towns. The *Isvestia* states: "The greater part of the harvest in Podolia has been destroyed by the peasants. The German authorities are vainly endeavouring to save the remnant of the crops."

Explosives from Pig Fat.
Mr. London MacQueen Douglas, Ministry of Food, speaking at a meeting of the Farmers' Club recently said that scarcity of pigs meant not only the lack of food in the household, but the impoverishment of many of our national industries. The importance of glycerine alone, as an element in the composition of explosives, would be a sufficient reason for calling attention to the matter. Mr. H. S. Cantley, Director of Pig Production, said the reason, in his view, for the decline of the pig population was entirely owing to mistakes made by the Government Department.

"Looping the Loop" Over Brighton.
Despite the most exhaustive inquiries, the Brighton Police have been unable to discover the airman who was firing over the town recently, and from whose machine a sandbag fell on, killing George Ralph Sinder, builder's foreman. The inquest on the victim was adjourned yesterday for a week. Another sandbag fell through the roof of a house close by. Mr. Bush, the Coroner, said it did not seem to him that any military purpose could be served in "looping the loop" over towns like Brighton. Something should be done to stop the practice, unless it was absolutely necessary for military reasons.

LOUVRE ROBBERY'S EQUIL.

Italian Dealer Falls in Claim for \$4,000 Reward.

The Paris Law Courts recently heard an echo of the sensational story of the theft of the Joconde from the Louvre. Signor Gery the Florence art dealer to whom the thief tried to sell Leonardo di Vinci's master-piece, and who restored the picture to France, was dissatisfied with the handsome monetary present which he received from a French society. He claimed from the French Government 10 per cent of the value of the Joconde, basing his claim on an Italian law entitling any person recovering lost or stolen property such a reward from the owner.

The French judges were unconvinced by Signor Gery's arguments, and their verdict threw out his claim, on the grounds that the picture was not found by him, but offered to him spontaneously by the thief, and that, moreover, the Italian law invoked by the claimant did not apply beyond the Italian frontiers.

Signor Gery, pending an expert valuation of the famous picture, had asked for \$4,000, showing that he thought it worth at least \$40,000.

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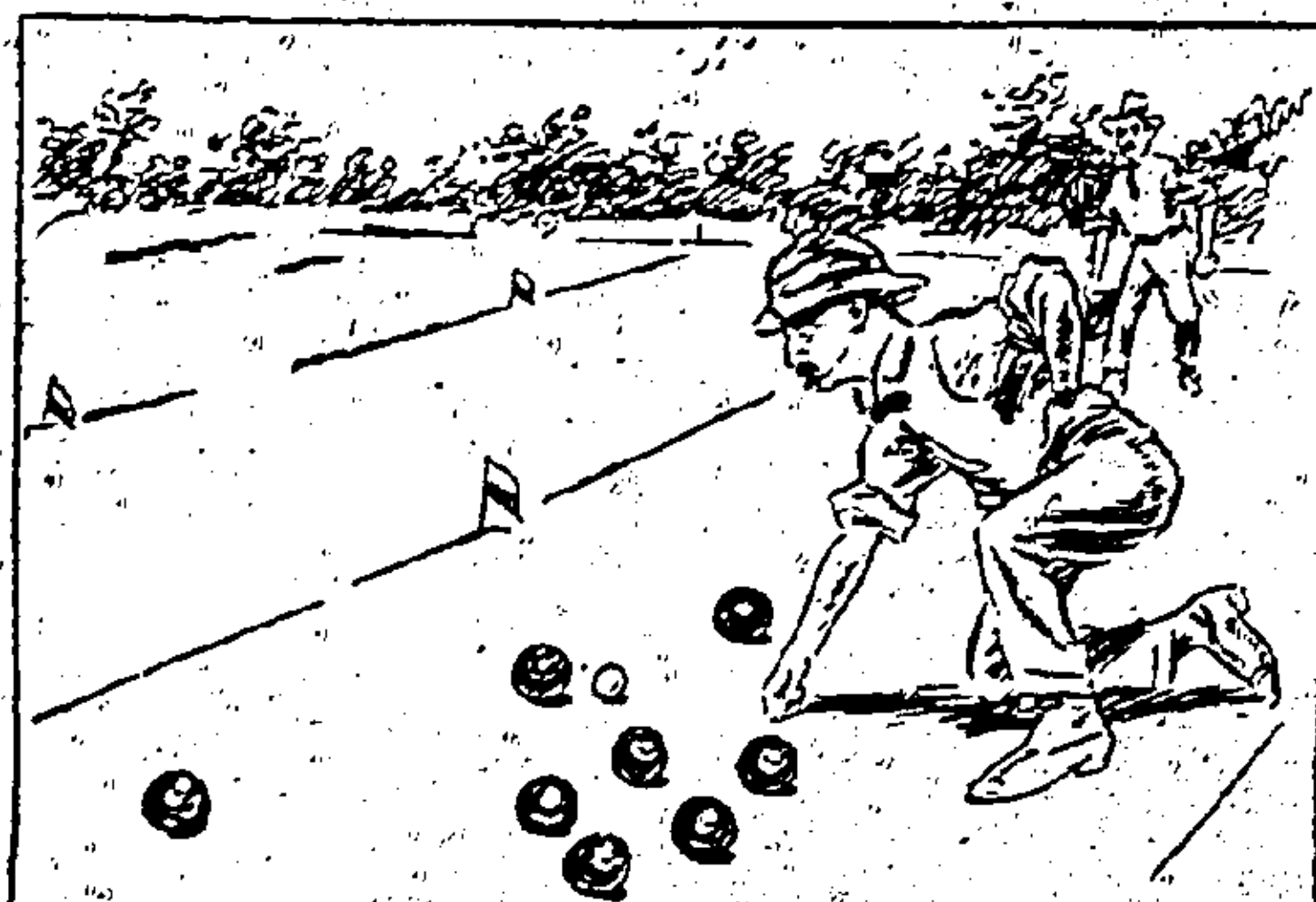
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THE BOWLS MATCH.



GERRY.—Sheer robbery, that's what I call it. I was lying three afore that yin cam up.

RUSBY.—Aye, an' what's mair, that makes twenty-wan and you pay for the War Bond Ticket.

GERRY.—Aweel; we'll just have a measure for't.

RUSBY.—But there's nae measure in't.

GERRY.—The measure I meant is we'll go halves on the ticket.

RUSBY.—An' half o' that gang's tae the sodgers at your expense, Gerry.

GERRY.—I wadna' care if it a' went to them for the pair lads deserve it.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

NOTICES.

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH

CHINA WAR SAVINGS

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THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

By order of the Directors JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Acne, Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Warts, Scars of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't make your doctor a doctor on your own skin and many statements which mention get below the surface of the skin, what you want, and what you must have, is a permanent cure. It is a medicine which will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which poisons the blood of your system. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only medicine which does this. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood tonic. It is a blood cleanser, and it is a blood builder. It is a blood restorer, and it is a blood strengthener. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood tonic. It is a blood cleanser, and it is a blood builder. It is a blood restorer, and it is a blood strengthener.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Throughout the progress of the war, no news has been more enthusiastically received than Bulgaria's request for an armistice, for it is the sign for which the world has been looking for over four years of Armageddon. It is the sign that the long-expected break-up of the enemy combination is at hand. It may be, of course, as the Serbian Premier suggests, a clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforcements, but that, we consider, is highly improbable in the face of Bulgaria's recent military annihilation. Bulgaria wants peace because her armies are utterly shattered, and she sees no use in carrying on a useless struggle. Whatever Berlin may say to the contrary, it has been shown that the request is backed up by the whole Bulgarian nation, from the King downwards. More significant than the request itself is the reply of the Allies. It confirms General Desperes' refusal to suspend operations temporarily and makes it quite clear to the Sofia Government that peace will only be considered after a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and the evacuation of non-Bulgarian territory.

The Entente reply is significant for it shows that the Allies know their power and that there will be no half measures in discussing peace: in a word, we have the whip hand. Let us see what this rupture would mean. Primarily it would sound the death-knell of Germany's hopes in the East; the Germany-in-Asia menace would be gone for ever, and the Allies would be free to carry out their Balkan policy. As far as the East is concerned, the war would be over. The whole Salonika Army would be freed, as also, in all probability, the forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine, for Turkey is also virtually defeated, and would find it impossible to carry on the struggle. Consequently the surrender of Bulgaria would mean the surrender of Turkey. Perhaps the most important result would be the prodigious effect on Austria-Hungary. We have seen her utterly war weary and disconsolate, feeling for peace, and we can guess her feelings in the knowledge of these later developments. In any case she would be vulnerable on a new front, which it would be impossible to defend.

We want to emphasize the great potentialities of the situation. If Bulgaria accepts peace on our terms, these far-reaching results are no longer possibilities, but become accomplished facts. It is no wonder, then, that we find the German Press, which, after all, is more or less the mouthpiece of the nation, exhorting the people to be calm in this fateful hour. Heavy German reinforcements are being rushed up to try and stem the Allied tide, but this must mean a certain withdrawal from the Western Front, where already the Allies are victoriously breaking up the Hindenburg Line. We consider this attempt of the Germans in Bulgaria a serious hope. Reports are also arriving that the German forces in Romania have begun to retreat, that the German civil authorities in Bukharest are hastily removing the archives, and that a big general rising of the population has begun. While it is inadvisable to be too sanguine, we cannot help regarding Bulgaria's request as the beginning of the end of the war. If the Allies' demands are acceded to, all is possible, and peace, in all probability, is not far off.

The Allies' Hand.

The severity of the blows which the Allies are now delivering at the enemy may be gauged from other factors than that of capture of territory, even though this be the decisive element. One of the overnight cables quotes some really remarkable figures, showing that since July 18 last the Allies have captured no fewer than 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 29,000 machine-guns and huge quantities of material. These figures do not cover the Palestine, Macedonian or Mesopotamian campaigns, where there have recently been enormous hauls, but, taken by themselves, they represent achievements of a truly astounding character. They mean, so far as prisoners are concerned, that we have roped in a number considerably in excess of the original British Expeditionary Force to France, while if we endeavour to imagine the enemy losses in dead, wounded and missing we shall conceive some little idea of the actual, accomplished successes of the victorious Allied Armies. These results have been attained within the space of a few weeks and it appears from the present outlook that the record is going to be well maintained. The enemy cannot possibly stand such a drain as this on his man-power; it means that he is being bled white. Add to this the continuous surrender of points of the highest strategic value, and we can readily believe that the Central Powers will soon be too sick to continue the struggle. There are momentous days for the Allies; the dawn of better times seems to have definitely set in.

The Beggar Nuisance.

We are gratified to see that attention is now being paid by the Police to those mendicants who make such a general nuisance of themselves in this Colony. It is bad enough to have these gentry accosting all and sundry in the streets; it is worse still when they pester people round hotels and churches. In one of the cases which came before the Magistrate yesterday, a defendant exhibited one of his hands as proof that he was not able-bodied, but the Inspector in charge pointed out that he was merely suffering from a dislocated wrist and that these beggars could all run pretty fast when they sighted a policeman in uniform. That is true of the majority of the individuals whom we see begging in Hongkong, and we do not doubt that if they were examined physically it would be found that most of them are suffering from nothing more serious than an inherent objection to work in any form. We can only hope that the rounding-up process will continue with unabated vigour.

The German Colonies.

It is interesting to note the views, held in authoritative quarters, regarding the question of the German Colonies after the war. One thing is certain: Germany can on no account be allowed to retain her overseas dominions. There are many reasons for this decision, but the most important is found in the naval aspect of the question, for there can be no shadow of doubt that if Germany's Colonies are returned, she will use them as submarine bases, which would menace the commerce of the whole world. We have experienced her efforts in this direction in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean, and we are taking no more chances. As regards the present contention of Germany, that they must have Colonies to procure their raw materials, we need only state that the value of the total exports from the whole of her African Colonies before the war amounted only to about five millions sterling per annum. In this connection, Britain has been charged with a gluttonous desire for Imperialism, but we need only point out that we have already vast self-governing colonies and require no more. In any case, if Britain ever tried to snatch the German Colonies, our Allies would of course have very strong objections. We do not want the conquered dominions, but we do want security for ourselves, our Allies, and all the world. The present unscrupulous warfare by submarines is bad enough. We mean to take every precaution so that it cannot occur later on a greater scale.

DAY BY DAY.

SOME PEOPLE IMAGINE THEY DESERVE A MORTAL REST EVERY TIME THEY DO RIGHT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the appearance of Bulgarian troops in the Serbian frontier.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6. 15/16d.

The Poultry Nuisance.

Our comments on the poultry depot nuisance are held over until to-morrow.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a gift of tennis balls, shirts and shoes from Mr. F. Bevington, for the use of the troops.

Obstruction.

For causing an obstruction, by placing his wares in the street so as to inconvenience passengers, Mr. Wood fined a Chinese \$5 at the Police Court this morning.

The Health Return.

During the forty-eight hours ended yesterday, there were notified three cases of spotted fever (two fatal) and one fatal case of enteric, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 14 amounted to 66,552 tons and the sales during the period to 53,600 tons.

More Beggars.

Two mendicants were fined this morning \$5 each, or seven days' hard labour, by Mr. J. R. Wood, for begging at the Carlton and Wyndham Hotels. Inspector Browne, who prosecuted, said that these men were pestering the visitors and the Hotel people had asked the police to arrest them.

Women Fighters.

Three Chinese women were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with fighting in Wanchai. Two of the defendants failed to appear in Court and their bail of \$5 was forfeited. The other woman was bound over in a surety of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

Feeling Lonely.

On a charge of returning from banishment, a Chinese appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe. Defendant pleaded guilty and said that he was feeling lonely, so he came to Hongkong to see his uncle. Defendant, who was banished only last month, was sentenced to one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Peculiar Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese men, a fireman's boy and the other a second engineer of the s.s. Sanning, were charged with obstructing two watchmen in the performance of their duties. Sgt. Shannon prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended. Mr. W. J. Chapman, Chief Officer, said that he was on board the Sanning on September 19, at about 8.30 a.m. Two guards came up to him and asked for a revolver, as they wished to search the ship. Witness refused to let them have the revolver and said that he would report the matter to the Captain. The Captain also refused. Witness then went with the guards and found the defendants sitting down quietly. There was no obstruction as far as he was concerned. In the absence of the two guards, the defendants were discharged.

No Duty Paid.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with having ten pounds of tobacco in his possession without paying duty. Inspector Browne prosecuted. E. O. No. 61 said that he was on the wharf waiting for the Hai Sang to come in. He was in uniform at the time, and there were a lot of passengers. The defendant came along and he was carrying two baskets. Witness asked the defendant to put down the baskets and allow him to inspect. Defendant allowed him to do so, and he found the tobacco and a lot of clothes on the top. Defendant said he did not know the laws of Hongkong. His Worship fined the defendant \$10 and ordered the tobacco to be confiscated.

THE LATE MR. BIDEN

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. P. A. Biden which took place with full military honours at Happy Valley last evening. The coffin was landed at Stone Pier at 5.30 p.m. and was met by members of the Defence Corps and personal friends of the deceased. The coffin was draped in a Union Jack and on it were the Deceased's accoutrements, the gun carriage being drawn by men of the Defence Corps. Headed by the band of the 18th Infantry, the cortege slowly proceeded to the Cemetery, being joined at the Monument by many mourners. Amongst those attending were Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (representing His Excellency the Governor as A.D.C.), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Messrs. J. R. Wood, E. W. Hamilton, H. A. Taylor, W. E. Roberts, G. P. Curry, J. Morris, H. Taylor, Mr. A. Gibson (representing the Sanitary Department), Capt. Armstrong, Major Macdonald, Messrs W. Fraser, A. Chapman, P. Heathcote, R. E. Lindsell, H. W. Peller, M. Manuk. The Chinese and European staffs of the P. W. D. were also present, the latter being composed of Messrs. Perkins, Goldsmith, Wilson, Eldridge, Edward, Barrington and Hollingworth. Inspector Gordon and Sim also attended. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated at the graveside.

The numerous wreaths included tributes from the following:—Mr. P. P. Wodehouse, members of the R. A. M. C. and H. K. D. C. Sergeants' Mess, Officers' Mess of the H. K. D. C., Fellow officers of the P. W. D. and Chinese staff, Left and Right half companies of the Artillery H. K. D. C. staff of the Water works Department, Sergeants' Mess of the R. G. A., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G., Garrison Sergeants' Mess; W.O.s, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants, 88th Co. R.G.A.; members of the H.K.D.C.C.; Perseverance Lodge; Victoria Lodge; Messrs O. E. Warren and Co., Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Parker Rees, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mr. F. S. Thompson, Mr. R. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Smalley, Captain W. Armstrong, Lieut. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgecombe, Mr. D. E. Donnelly, Mr. W. G. Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Messrs. Leeman and W. Clark, Messrs. F. H. Roth and E. Percy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dutton, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. A. David, and Inspector Sim.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Nineteen Chinese Charged To-day.

Nineteen men were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with unlawfully assembling at night. Mr. T. H. Kioz, A. S. P., prosecuted and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

Mr. King said he asked to add another charge which was a subsidiary one, namely that on September 25, defendants unlawfully attended a meeting of an unlawful society called the Tung Wah Society. Mr. King went on to say that the second charge was liable to a heavier penalty than the first. He wished for a further remand so that he might be able to go through the documents.

Mr. Faithfull remarked that on Saturday he appeared for the tenth defendant, and he was now instructed to appear for the other eighteen defendants. He had no objection to a remand. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Annual Meeting Held Last Evening.

The Kowloon Cricket Club held its annual general meeting last evening. There was a good number of members present, and in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Forsyth (President) and Mr. R. E. Lindsell (Vice President) Mr. O. W. Jeffries was unanimously elected chairman. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that the year was one of many vicissitudes, they having to replace no less than six members of the Committee. For the first time it would be noticed that the Club had overdrawn its account with the Bank. This was due to the fact that they borrowed money on the strength of their securities to lay in a stock for the bar. In the firm belief that prices would be very high, it was deemed expedient that they should lay in a large stock. The bar, although not up to all expectations, had held its own. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

This was seconded by Mr. G. Blair and carried unanimously.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Dr. O. Forsyth was re-elected President, Mr. R. E. Lindsell Vice-President, Mr. J. P. Robinson Captain, Mr. E. Abraham Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. L. G. Blackburn Hon. Secretary. The following form the committee:—Messrs. J. Hyde, D. Harvey, D. Nicoll, D. J. MacKersie, D. Nicolson, H. Overy, G. Stark, and E. J. Edwards.

The balloting committee comprised:—Messrs. W. Kay, D. O. Nicoll, W. J. Owens, A. Morrison, G. Duncan, G. Blair, K. Macaskill, J. Jack, J. Omission, F. P. Shreff. Mr. G. Blair referred to the good work put in by Messrs. D. Harvey and J. P. Robinson, who were in charge of the grounds.

The Chairman then commented on the prospects for the coming season. He said that he would like members to bring along their friends, who could play tennis on the new grounds. It was not desired that only tennis should be played, but also bowls. He said that, as far as he knew, bowls was the only game in which a man could smoke a pipe in comfort. He hoped that members would introduce more new members, and that the K.C.C. would be able to field a good cricket eleven. Under the able leadership of Mr. J. E. Robinson, the team should do well.

Mr. Blair remarked that the Club was a ladies' as well as a gentlemen's Club, and he wished that the Club would do a little more in its contribution to War Charities.

It was later announced that an anonymous donor and Mr. Blair, had kindly offered prizes for bowls. The China Overseas Trading Co., per Mr. J. M. Jones, had offered a tennis trophy last year, which was not completed for, so they re-offered it for bowls. The conditions of the competition should be left to the discretion of the Committee.

Mr. P. W. Goldring proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able way in which he had presided over the meeting. Carried.

A vote of thanks was voted to the outgoing Committee, and this concluded the meeting.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, A. S. P. (R.), state:—

Leave. Assistant Surgeon Superintendent Lindsay Woods has been granted three months' leave of absence from the 2nd October. His duties will be performed by Dr. O. Forsyth, who has kindly consented to undertake them.

Band. The Band will play at Headquarters Club on Tuesday the 8th October at 6 p.m. Uniform: Cap with cover.

Band Practice. Friday 4th October at 6 p.m. Orchestra Practices. Wednesdays, 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd October, at 31 Wyndham Street, 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The "flu" which is now taking whole nations in its grip, is undoubtedly the worst outbreak experienced since the remarkable epidemic of 1889-90, says the *Daily Chronicle*. There was hardly a country in the whole world which then escaped, and it became epidemic in places as far apart as China, Abyssinia, South Africa, Iceland, Australia, India, Canada, and Central Africa. In fifteen months, beginning with its undoubted origin in Siberia, it traversed the entire globe. Russia was the most badly hit, and it is related that in one Government department in St. Petersburg, out of 226 officials, 220 were stricken down in one night. Portsmouth had the distinction of recording the first case in this country, but, generally speaking, the outbreak was far more severe in the northern and north-eastern countries than in the south. Although there was an enormous number of patients the rate of mortality happily was very low and in striking contrast to the 7,963 deaths which were recorded in England and Wales during the influenza epidemic of 1848.

The Germans were to be in Paris within three weeks of the outbreak of war; they were to enter in April of the present year, and now M. Briand tells us their hope is to get near enough to bombard it piecemeal. It is to be hoped—and expected—that the last threat will be as empty as its forerunners, but the mere contemplation of such a possibility shows how vast a change has come over the nature of warfare since our naval guns, going to Ladyemith, taught a lesson which the Japanese improved upon against the Russians, and the Germans carried beyond all calculation.

"Science does everything but pay," said Huxley; and that the dictum holds good to day is shown by the fact that one-third of the latest Civil List grants go to the widows of men who gave their lives to scientific research. Said Macaulay of Sir Richard Owen, "The greatest natural philosopher may starve while his countrymen are boasting of his discoveries, and while foreign sordemiers are begging for the honour of being allowed to add his name to their list." Science is still our Cinderella.

Mount Vernon, where President Wilson made his Independence Day speech, is naturally one of the most sacred spots in the States for all patriotic Americans, since it was Washington's home from early manhood until death. Beautifully situated on the bank of the Potomac, about 15 miles below Washington, the fine old mansion was acquired, with some six acres of the grounds, by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for 200,000 dollars in 1859, and handed over as a national possession.

To antiquarians one of the saddest results of the war is that many old houses and buildings are dropping to pieces because nobody has time or money to repair them. This is notably the case in Merton, the suburb that Morris loved and that Nelson and Sheridan lived in. There the beautiful old wall of Merton Abbey, one of the finest of medieval monasteries, and parent of Merton College, is crumbling in decay on the bank of the Wandse, and the quiet old house where lived one of our greatest comic dramatists is standing with broken roof and dilapidated windows.

The Consular Service.

Replying to Major Peel in the Commons recently, Sir A. Steel Maitland said in 1913 there were 1,120 British consular officers. Of these 311 were in the sailing service, and were, therefore, British subjects. Of the remaining 809 unsalaried officers 464 were British subjects and 345 were foreign nationality, 37 being German and 12 Austro-Hungarian. On the outbreak of war the appointments of those of foreign nationality ceased automatically, and there are at present no consular officers of enemy nationality in the service.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

Further Progress by Allied Forces.

London, September 30.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allied left wing continued on the 28th inst. to drive back the enemy rearguards upon Kichevo. We captured Brad and the heights north of Mesna and the town of Ochrida.

The Serbians progressed northwards and north-eastwards of Vele and Kuchava and reached the Bulgarian frontier in the direction of Armanovo and Kustendil.

The Anglo-Greeks are advancing northwards from Strumitsa in the direction of Pellice upon Petrich town in Strumitsa Valley. So far over 350 guns have been captured.

Driving the Bulgars Back.

London, September 30.

A Havas message says:—On the left wing of the front in Macedonia a strong reaction on the main German forces, combined with an attack by French, Greek and Serbian troops, drove the Bulgarians back eleven miles. The Serbs are pushing up the Uskub Road.

A MOSCOW INCIDENT.

Robber Decamps with Famous Image.

Amsterdam, September 29.

A message from Moscow states that during a service a robber snatched the world-famed image of Our Lady of Kazan, covered with jewels of fabulous value, from a priest, whom he severely wounded with a revolver. The robber escaped with the booty during the ensuing panic.

FORMER RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER ESCAPES.

Stockholm, September 30.

The Russian ex-Minister of War, M. Sukhomlinoff, has made a sensational escape from Russia by swimming a river on the Russo-Finnish frontier at night.

A STREET SCENE.

Alleged Assault on a Constable.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged on remand with assaulting a Chinese constable. Mr. W. B. Hind represented the defendant.

A Chinese constable said that he was on duty on the day in question, when he met several men carrying iron. He questioned the principal one and asked him where he got the iron from. The defendant replied that he bought the iron from an engineer on board ship. He asked the defendant to produce the receipt for it, but, not being able, he said that he would take them up to the Police Station. On hearing this, the other men ran away and he (witness) succeeded in arresting the defendant. He (defendant) was stubborn and did not want to go to the station. He urged force to assault him. Over the police then came and helped the defendant, tearing witness' uniform. His helmet was knocked off and his police whistle was gripped. He however managed to blow his whistle and an Indian Sergeant came to his rescue. The master of the shop then came and said to the witness "why do you arrest defendant? You must not arrest him." He also asked witness to release the defendant. Witness asked him who he was and he said he was a Sergeant in the Police Reserve. Witness then said that even though he was a Sergeant he could not release the defendant. The master then said he would straighten the matter out by means of money. Witness would not consent and a cry was raised to beat witness. After some trouble, the defendant and his master went to the Station. When half way up the master of the shop got inside a tram and two soldiers told the witness to get into the tram. At the time of the assault the two soldiers were witnesses of the scene and they tried to help the Police. After some further trouble, they got to the Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hind, witness said that he did not strike the defendant. He was on his right hand at the time. He saw the people putting the iron at the door of the godowns. He went at once to the people who were carrying the iron. The defendant came out of the shop and he was speaking to them at that time. The iron was not sold at that time to the defendant. They were discussing the question of price.

Mr. Hind remarked that it was very peculiar, as an entry was made in the sales book, and the price was entered as being paid. The case is proceeding.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES.

Several Truck Drivers Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, thirty-seven cases were disposed of in which truck drivers were charged with refusing to obey the rule of the road, overloading, leaving their vehicles unattended in the streets and being in prohibited streets without a permit. Fines ranging from \$3 to \$10 were inflicted. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

In one case the Sai Wan Knitting Company, for which Messrs. Shawin, Thomas and Co. are managers, was prosecuted for overloading, and a representative of the firm appeared and disputed the evidence. He relied on statements by his coolies, but the coolies did not appear in Court and the usual fine was imposed.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

An Interesting Press Comment.

Speaking about the service dollar and its effect on the pay of soldiers in the East, the *Central China Post* says:—The matter concerns their pay, and the subject was ably handled by Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the China Association in his speech at the Annual Meeting. The officers and men are paid in sterling. Through the recent rise in exchange they now only get half the number of dollars they need to get, and through the rise in the cost of things there are now only worth half of what they use to be. In other words their pay has been reduced by three quarters, and what are they to do? They complain, but no attention is paid; they cannot throw up the job, and they cannot strike as that would be mutiny while to grin and bear it will soon be impossible.

A missionary friend of ours owned a dog for the first time in his life after he came to China and was concerned about how much food it should get. He found in a book that so many lbs. of dog should get so many cts. of food and treated it accordingly. The amount was insufficient, so as he weighed the animal week by week and found it lighter he reduced the food allowance till the dog died of starvation. Our army and navy men are being treated something in this way and why? There is no need for it. The Hongkong Government offered to make up the deficiency, but the home authorities would not agree to the arrangement.

TANKDROME LIFE.

The Tank Behind The Lines.

A sharp turn up a leafy lane suddenly brings to view a few acres of yellow greenish earth, cunningly hidden between pasture and cornfield, flattened as if by countless steam rollers and crisscrossed by myriad ladder-like tracks, the "spoor" of the Tank.

Save for a hut or two, a sentry, and two silent "buses" undergoing some operation at the hands of the Tank engineer, the M. O. and bloodless surgeon of all sick Tanks, the place is deserted.

The rest, due back, have been driving, testing, or firing at some improvised range to keep gunner and driver up to concert pitch.

Presently a low droning sound like a swarm of super-bumble bees is heard, growing louder and louder, till at length the foremost "bus" appears over a neighbouring crest, plunging down a narrow overgrown track, followed by the rest in Indian file, a line of crawling forts raising clouds of yellow dust for all the world like some great prehistoric herd.

The leading "bus" swings through a gap in a hedge, noses round, and shuffles over to its own lines; after a little manoeuvring, when settled in its own stand, the roar of the "revving" engine becomes a gentle purr as it throttles down to tick over.

Doors open and the crew emerge, a little band in greasy brown overall (the officer spotted by his stars), their faces black with dust and grime, but serenely content.

Tools, cans, etc., are got out, and the job of filling up commences. This must be done before anything else if tea is getting cold, in order to be always ready for a move.

In a corner of the Tankdrome, under some trees, a sentry with revolver in holster in place of the familiar rifle, mounts guard over a couple of Nissen huts whence stores are drawn.

Whether some of the crew are marched to obtain petrol, oil, grease, water, ammunition—enough to fill their pet's capacious maw.

The remainder of the crew are busy greasing a legion of bearings and greasing cups, filling oilers, cleaning up inside, clearing ammunition racks of "empties," and making minor adjustments.

Meanwhile, the remaining Tanks have pulled in and been dressed in their respective lines, and little groups of men working round their particular machines show that the same process is being undergone. Engines switched off, after a few bangs and coughs, are silent; voices can be heard more plainly, and adjectives familiar in all corners of the British Isles float through the evening air.

Tank crews are extremely cosmopolitan, representing all trades and regiments. They work long hours under trying conditions, but are always cheerful and ready for a jest. Each section commander inspects his own "buses"; they are then camouflaged to deceive any inquisitive Hun airmen. The crew fall in and are marched off to grub and well-earned rest.

With darkness comes quiet, broken only by the tread of the sentry, while through the gloom under a silhouetted line of the inevitable poplar may be discerned a line of dark-sheeted shapes, motionless and ghostlike, but capable of being transformed in a few minutes into plunging, death-dealing monsters.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MENTHOLATUM



THE GREAT REMEDY

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise

You do not wish behind the times to lag. 'T would be most unwise What's the use of worrying Let no one you despise Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise.

Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Screening of "The Last Man".

For sheer excitement and rush from beginning to end, that wonderful film, "The Last Man," which was shown at the Victoria Theatre last night, and which will be screened to-night and to-morrow night, is hard to beat. It is very long time since we had the pleasure of seeing a picture which has the power to wholly sway the audience with it as this one does, and patrons of the Victoria will only have themselves to blame if they do not avail themselves of this opportunity of witnessing the fine setting which is such a feature of "The Last Man".

The story is no ordinary one, either, and some of the scenes in it are laid in the Philippines which gives it an added interest to Hongkong cinema-goers. There is nothing of the wishy-washy stuff about it, though it is the familiar yarn of a man stealing another's wife. The excellent way in which the story is portrayed makes it entirely new, and the exciting incidents which are contained in it keep the audience enthralled. The first part—there are five—is gripping and this is kept up right to the last flicker. Two good comic pictures and an American G. zetta are also shown.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEEK POSITION, adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing Salesman. Speaking English w. l. Reply:—YUE CHEONG, 382, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Glenahiel and Bungalow Nos. 140 and 141, The Peak. Apply to—Geo. P. LAMBERT.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned. The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road, and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumatei service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

J. L. MCPHERSON, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1918.

LOST.

LOST—A. Wheaton IRISH TERRIER Bitch, answers to the name of "Peggie." Finder will be liberally rewarded by communicating Box No. 1435 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Any person found detained after this notice will be prosecuted.

BELTS

WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 227.

Wm. Powell Ltd

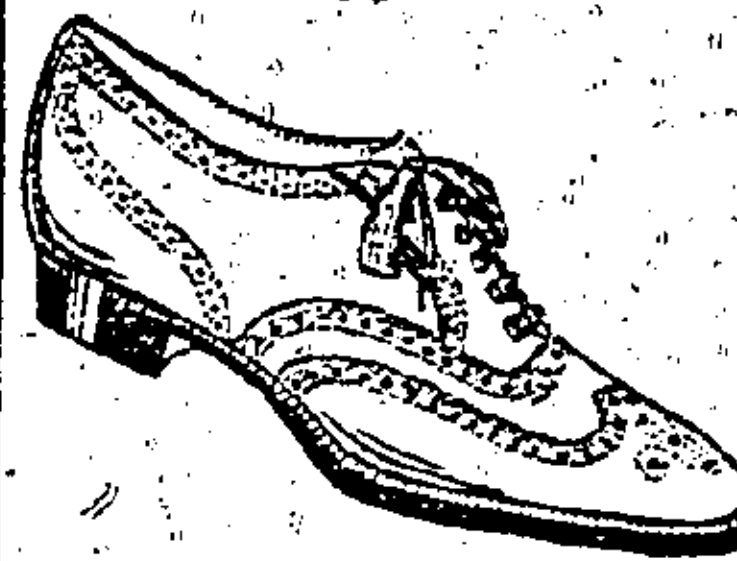
TELEPHONE 346

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR MEN



THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS—"KELTIC'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

WEAR

TWICE

INCLUDE:—CLARA BUTT, BARRIENTOS, ELISA STRALIA, LAZARO, VALLIER, PACHMANN, CASALS, YSAIE, GODOVSKY, HENRY J. WOOD, THOMAS BEECHAM, GERVASE ELWES, KENNEDY RUMFORD, HUBERT KISSEL, FRANK MULLINGS, GERALD O'BRIEN, SQUIRE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOGH, LONDON STRING QUARTETTE, ETC.

AS

LONG.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD

TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

Call Flag U.

Code A. R. C. 3th Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppermiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHINO, HOJO, NAMAZU, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWABATA, SIBAI,
AND OTSUKI COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAL"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
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Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tyran	127.5	127.5
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Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5
Tyran	127.5	127.5

CONSIGNEES

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
LINE.

THE Steamship

"SENATOR."

having arrived from Seattle via
Kobe on September 27th.
Consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co. and
stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the
godown, where they will be
examined on October 2nd, 1918,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining after October
4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Zungshing, from Shanghai.
Zanglee, care of Telzun Hotel,
Des Vaux Road, from Shanghai.
Yuen Kee, Sunga Street, from
Shanghai.

Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei-
haiwei.
Fergusson Bank, from Osaka.

Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from
Shanghai.
Ono Kyobie Co., from Yoko-
hama.

Tungchongyuen, from Shang-
hai.
Kinzun Nanpeihong, from
Shanghai.

Taiwong, from Shanghai.
Winghongchong, from Yoko-
hama.

Leehakchiao, Hengtyehong,
from Amoy.
Lenoyahun, 46, Telegen Road,
from Shanghai.

Trunging, from Shanghai.
T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1918.
Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel,
from Colombo.
Thomas A.O. Soerabaya re-
transmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ida, from Bangkok.
Kraayveld, passenger, S.S.
Mehiel Maru, from Batavia.
Keyes Apolonio, from Manila.
J. E. SHIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BULGARIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

A Desire to End Bloodshed.

Copenhagen, Sept. 28.

A message from Sofia, dated 26th, says: The parties of
the Ministerial Bloc publish the following note: "In accord
with the parties of the Bloc Government yesterday at noon
we made an official offer of an armistice to our adversary.
The parties of the Bloc invite the army and population to
maintain military and public discipline which is so necessary
for a happy issue in these times which are decisive for the
recently begun work of peace. Parliament has been con-
voked for the 30th September."

The following official announcement leaves no doubt that
the Bulgarian request for an armistice comes from a repre-
sentative quarter: "In view of the conjunction of cir-
cumstances that has recently arisen and after the position
has been jointly discussed with all competent authorities
the Bulgarian Government, desiring to end the bloodshed,
has empowered the Generalissimo of her field armies to
propose to the Entente Generalissimo at Salonika a cessation
of hostilities in order to begin negotiations with the object
of concluding an armistice and peace."

German Anxiety.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28.

The German newspapers are most nervous regarding
Bulgaria and assert that heavy German reinforcements are
rushing thither in order to strengthen the pro-German
elements.

The "Lokalanzeiger," "Vossische," "Tageblatt" and
"Germania" exhort the German nation to be calm in this
fateful hour.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that communication with Con-
stantinople must be maintained at all costs.

The "Vorwaerts" says: "From the day of Matinoff's
appointment it was well known in political circles that our
alliance was in the greatest danger. In addition to the
Cabinet's pro-Entente sentiments there is an extraordinarily
ardent desire for peace on the part of the people whose
food for months has been crumbling and indigestible maize
bread. Even if the supporters of the alliance regain the
upper hand there can be no illusion regarding the value of
the preservation of the alliance for Germany."

The "Vorwaerts" after referring to the possibility of the
collapse of the German defence on the western front, con-
cludes: "The hour has arrived to speak plainly. It is no
longer a question of conquests, but of attaining peace with-
out unbearable burdens. The Government must do its
utmost to come to the Conference table most speedily."

The "Neue Freie Presse" says: Austria has taken mea-
sures to insure reinforcements reaching the Bulgarians at
the earliest and declares that the retreating Bulgars are
getting into touch with the Austrians. Albania has been
removed from the control of the Bulgarian command. The
journal assumes that a new front will be established ensuring
the eastern communications of the Central Powers.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Vienna correspondent says:
As a result of the alarming news from Bulgaria Premier
Hussarek summoned the party leaders and discussed the
advisability of evoking the Reichsrath. It is rumoured
that Premier Hussarek has been ordered to form a coalition
Ministry. The Hungarian Premier has arrived in Vienna.

Von Hintze Speaks.

London, Sept. 29.

Von Hintze, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Ger-
many and Austria are throwing all their available reserves
into Bulgaria. The situation however remained critical and
he endeavored to convince the Reichstag that the armistice
proposal had caused great indignation in Bulgaria.

On the suggestion of von Hintze the Reichstag has de-
cided not to discuss the Bulgarian situation in public.

German Retreat in Rumania.

Paris, Sept. 28.

Swiss reports state that German forces occupying Ru-
mania have begun to retreat. The German civil authorities
at Bukharest are hastily removing their archives. It is per-
sistently rumoured that there have been general risings of
the population in occupied Rumania.

Acceptance of Proposal Doubtful.

London, Sept. 29.

The "Times" understands that it is regarded as doubtful
whether any request for an armistice by Bulgaria can be
entertained at this stage of the operations.

THE ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

London, Sept. 28.

An Italian Macedonia official message states: We have
overcome an obstinate defence, advanced across the rugged
massif of Mt. Baba and broken the strong resistance of the
enemy rearwards in the region westward of Krusevo. We
have continued our forward march astride Krusevo road
and occupied Priblich and Kocista.

A Serbian communique says: We have taken Mount
Plachkavich and are approaching Caravoleio and Saint
Nicholas. We are now northward of Velea. Big fires are
seen round Uskub. The Serbians alone have hitherto cap-
tured 180 guns.

GOVERNOR OF METZ REMOVED.

London, Sept. 28.

A telegram from The Hague states that General Oven,
Governor of Metz since 1911, has been removed from his
post with the Order of Merit, according to the "Hamburger
Freidenblatt."

CZECHO-SLOVAKS PROGRESSING.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

A message from Moscow quotes a Russian communique
of 25th Sept. which admits that the fighting on the northern
front is unfavourable to the Soviet troops who are retiring
at various points. Strong forces of Czecho-Slovaks on the
eastern front are advancing on Alajevsk from two sides.

INTERNED GERMAN VESSELS.

Santiago, Sept. 28.

An armed naval base will be occupied by all the Ger-
man vessels interned in Chilean harbours.

NEW JAPANESE PREMIER.

London, Sept. 28.

A telegram from Tokio states that Marquis Saionji's
acceptance of the Premiership is assured.

THE PALESTINE CAPTURES.

Cairo, Sept. 28.

The captures in Palestine up to the present total 50,000
prisoners and 200 guns.

(Continued on page 8)

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT.

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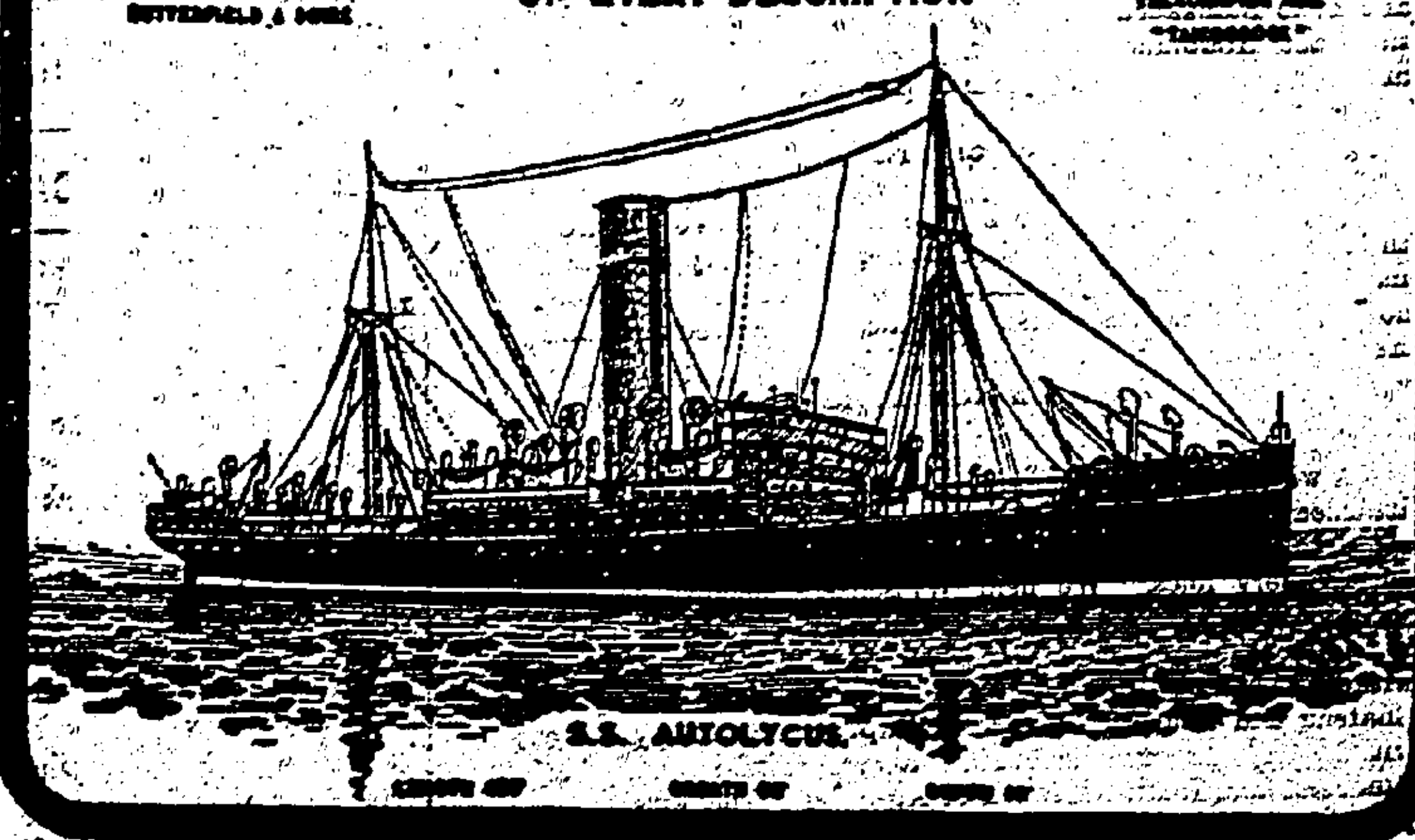
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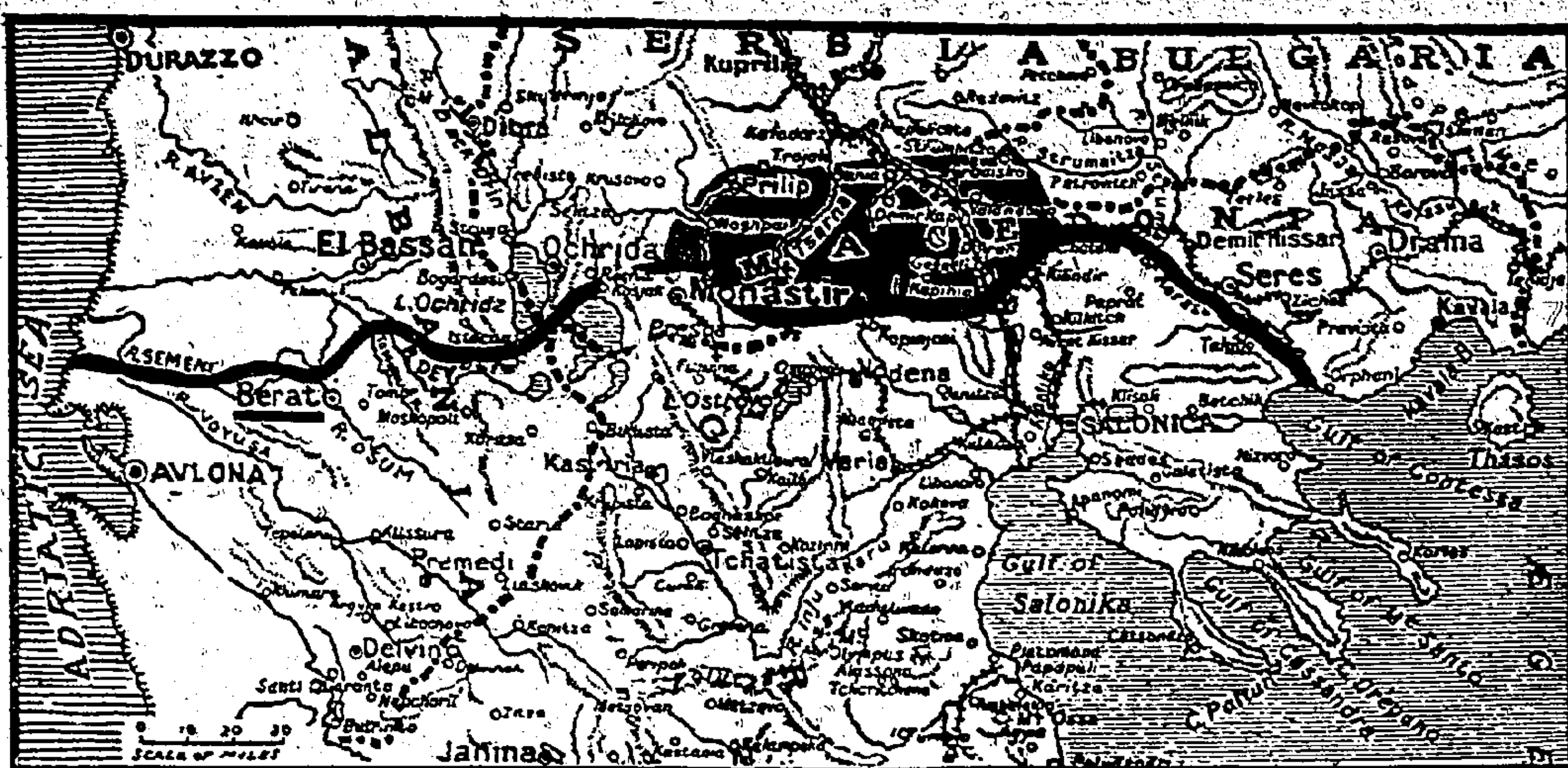
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THE MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.



The thick line on the above map shows the Allied position prior to the offensive, and the black portion indicates the gain of territory up to Thursday last. Since then, there has been very considerable progress.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Pursuit of the Enemy Continues.

London, Sept. 29.
A French communique says: North of the Aisne the pursuit was continued during the night. We occupied the forest of Pinon and reached Arlette in this region, also east of Chavignon. On the Ostelchavon front the enemy is lively, resisting our advance. In Champagne violent attacks launched by the enemy yesterday were broken and we resumed our progress particularly north of Gratreuil where we took possession of Bellevue Heights.

First Fruits of the Combined Offensive.

London, Sept. 29.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 29th at nine in the evening, says: The whole enemy front from St. Quentin to Rems has become a salient the bases of which are being vigorously attacked from both sides. On both wings the enemy is fighting with the energy of despair. The enemy began to retreat on the front of Laffaux-Malmaison plateau from which Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and touches Ailette. As the result of General Mangin's advance yesterday the whole of Malmaison plateau and the western end of Chemin-des-Dames for about fifteen hundred yards are in our possession. The enemy is here, after fighting desperately for weeks to keep them, abandoning the approaches to the mass of St. Gobain and Laon plateau, that is the group of heights which for four years has formed the central pillar of his line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compels him, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his centre before the Allies' attack north and east forced him to withdraw on the wings. This retreat is the first fruit of the Franco-Anglo-American offensive of the last three days.

The Anglo-Belgian Attack.

Paris, Sept. 29.
A despatch from the Belgian front says that King Albert commanded the Belgian and Second British Armies which attacked on a front of thirteen miles between south of Ypres and Lake Blankert. After carrying the first German positions and Houthulst Forest they assaulted in Flanders the hills forming the second German position.

The Haul of Prisoners.

London, Sept. 29.
Since 15th July the Allies have taken over two hundred thousand prisoners, three thousand guns, twenty thousand machine-guns and huge quantities of material. This does not include prisoners taken in Palestine, Macedonia and Mesopotamia.

German Admissions.

London, Sept. 29.
A wireless German official message says: Anglo-Belgians attacked from southward of Dixmude as far as Wuvverghem, captured our crater positions and in places advanced into our artillery lines. We held Wytschete heights against repeated attacks. We withdrew westward of Cambrai owing to the loss of the canal position. Astride Marquion we withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne canal between Anizy-le-Chateau and Bourg. The French captured Sommepey. We withdrew in Aronne as far as Recon, south-eastward of Binerville and south-westward of Apremont. The Americans pressed us back as far as Cunel wood and Caya.

Cambrai at Our Feet.

London, Sept. 29.
On Saturday morning the Canadians, after crossing the Nord Canal, expected heavy fighting, but were genuinely disgusted to find the Germans had bolted beyond effective rifle range. Cambrai now lies at our feet and is dominated by field-guns. The appearance of American infantry at the other end of the battle-field must have been a nasty surprise as the enemy would scarcely expect the "dough boys" so far from the Woivre. Prisoners report the greatest confusion among the enemy reserves who are hopelessly scattered and mixed with other units. There is a continuous stream of enemy transport eastward also fires behind the German lines. It is impossible yet to tell how far the latter is caused by our artillery. Great masses of our troops rested at night-time in the spacious shelters of the Hindenburg system.

Another German Report.

London, Sept. 29.
A wireless German message issued in the evening says: Front engagements have occurred eastward of Ypres also tremendous fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the English assault failing on the whole. There have been violent Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between Aronne and the Meuse. These were repulsed except for local breaches on both sides of the Ardennes.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—
The Civil Governor.

It is reported that the Civil Governor, Li Lu Hsiang, is going to Hongkong to see his concubine, who is ill, and that he will return to Shiu Hing in a few days.

A Loan.

The agreement for a loan of 800,000 yen from the Bank of Formosa was signed in the Commercial Chamber by a majority of the members on September 26. The sum will be paid in Hongkong notes in a few days. From the present exchange it has been calculated that a little over half a million dollars in Hongkong notes may be obtained. This sum will be distributed to various bankers as reserve funds for the Bank of China's notes, until the sale of the Kwong Hoi is completed; then the redemption will be commenced.

Pirates Capture Officer.

A military officer in charge of a junk full of ammunition for the defence forces of Sai Tung was seized by pirates when passing Pat Tong. The Authority, on hearing the report, ordered the gunboats along the west coast to recover the officer within a specified time.

A Memorial Statue.

It has been decided to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 presented to the late Admiral Ohing's family by the Government as funeral expenses, and returned by his wife, to build a statue to the late Admiral on Dutch Folly.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

The gift of two and a half millions to the University of Chicago, to be used in educating soldiers and sailors and their dependents after the war, is interesting in more ways than one, says the *New York Evening Post*. Primarily it will provide free tuition, and thus remove for those affected an obstacle that has diverted not a few students from private universities, to which they would have preferred to go, to State universities, where there was no tuition to pay. The size that our armies will ultimately reach will make it impossible for the gift to be reserved for a small class and thus appear undemocratic, although colleges have long been in receipt of gifts limited in their disposition to members of certain families without being criticised for accepting them. But the larger meaning of the benefaction lies in what it suggests regarding our standards after the war. It is one of many happily multiplying signs that we propose after the war to see that education and other higher forces are made available as never before for the mass of our people. The scandals of our pension arrangements following the close of the Civil War have taken steps to make impossible of repetition. Now, on the positive side, we are planning to give new reality to Emerson's definition of America as opportunity.

DAY BY DAY.

Five Cents Worth of Tobacco.
For stealing a package of cigarettes at Hungnam, valued five cents, a Chinese was fined by Mr. J. R. Wood \$5, or seven days' hard labour, this morning.

Chinese Festival.

To-day the Chinese community is celebrating the festival of the birthday of Confucius. Many native businesses have kept the day as a holiday, while there has been a profuse display of Chinese flags.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 13 degrees Lat. N., moving N.

The Drop in the Dollar.

There has been a phenomenal drop in the dollar to-day. Yesterday's demand rate was 3s. 7.15-16d., the opening rate to-day was a penny below that figure, then there was a drop to 3s. 6.3-18d., and later still a fall of a further penny. This means a drop of no less than 2½d. compared with yesterday's opening figure.

To Remove an Obstruction.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared this morning at the Police Court for a Chinese who was charged with causing an obstruction in public roads, near the Standard Oil Company's premises, asked the Magistrate to grant two weeks so as to allow the removal of sixty iron plates. Mr. Wolfe, in granting this request, fined defendant \$7.

Geliguite in a Bed.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 23 packets of gelignite and nine coils of fuse, without a licence, at Tai Wong Street. Sergeant Cooke, who prosecuted, said he found the articles on the defendant's bed. The defendant was alleged to be a Government workman, engaged in blasting stones. He had no right to keep the articles in his house. His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, and the gelignite was ordered to be confiscated.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 21st September, 1918:—

	Receipts	Receipts for week.
This Year: ..	\$14,106	538,350
Last Year: ..	15,032	528,687
Increase: ..	—	7,663
Decrease: ..	—	928

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Third List of Subscriptions.

	Already acknowledged.	
Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe	—	\$220
C. Thorne Esq.	—	50
Mrs. Stiches	—	10
		\$280

ONE WOMAN'S RECORD IN THE WAR.

The Elsie Inglis Memorial.

Down the flight of the ages men have never been so lavish in the praise of women as during the past four years. Those of us who in pre-bellum days took for granted all privilege bestowed by the other sex have now changed our tune. To-day we rise up to call woman blessed at every opportunity.

It comes as a blow to our masculine vanity to find that this transformed attitude far from pleases all women. Some of them instead it fills with disdain. Even so far back as three years ago in Serbia I witnessed an altercation on the subject between a woman ambulance-driver, attached to the Scottish Women's Hospital, and an unfortunate R.A.M.C. man. He of the R.A.M.C. had made bold to congratulate her of the ambulance on what he considered to be a plucky piece of work. He added something flattering about the splendour of women in war. But the lady scorned compliments. "To hear men talk like that makes my blood boil!" she said witheringly. "It sounds as though women have just been invented. War has not made women any more splendid. We are much the same to-day as we have ever been; but you men never would recognise it. Take Dr. Inglis, our chief out here in Serbia, now."

A Life of Self Sacrifice.

The story this downright but earnest young "Scottish woman" then unfolded—her description of how, long before the war, her chief had worked self-sacrificially as a doctor in the Edinburgh slums—comes back to me in vivid outline to-day. Dr. Inglis now holds a place among our honoured dead, and a memorial to her bravery is to be set in motion. This memorial, as already announced will take the form of founding after the war an "Elsie Inglis Chair of Medicine" in the University of Belgrade, so that in future years there will be no longer that dearth of trained native doctors in Serbia through which the typhus epidemic spread so disastrously in 1915. The scheme is a happy one, because it exactly embodies what Dr. Inglis had she survived, would have carried into effect. After having lived and laboured among the Serbs in their darkest hour of trial, her own verdict was: "I have seen Serbia at its worst and the Serbs at their best."

Unquestionably, it is work of the kind accomplished by Elsie Inglis that has won for British women the vote. There could not have been a more telling piece of feminist propaganda than that which this little woman doctor launched in August 1914. The European bombshell had no sooner burst than she appealed for funds and secured thousands of pounds to found the now famous Scottish Women's Hospitals which have since done valiant work in so many different war zones. By composing these hospital units entirely from her own sex, even to doctors, chauffeurs and mechanics—"by manning them with women," as an Irishman would say, Dr. Inglis sought to demonstrate that in all but actual fighting woman can shoulder her fair share of the burdens of war.

Women's Toll of Suffering.

Yet in the light of the endurance shown by countless brave women in the war, might it not have been pressed still further? Talk of "physical sufferings"! When, rather than abandon their soldier patients in Serbia to the enemy, the "Scottish women" chose to stay behind as prisoners, they lived for several months on rations which rarely exceeded more than a loaf of black bread a day each, with a small portion of soup. And when on their release they very soon "joined up" again for service in Rumania and Russia, they faced—as Commander Looker-Lampson will testify—terrible pressure and strain. So it was that the founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals gave her life for the Allies. She arrived at Newcastle from Odessa

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Situation in Hunan.

General Chang Ching-yao, Tachun of Hunan, has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that of late the rebels have advanced to attack him in three directions, and that their negotiation for peace is nothing but a ruse to delay the military operations of the Government troops. The election of the President by the Parliament in Peking has been strenuously opposed by them, and it is imperative, says the Tachun, that large numbers of Government troops should be sent to suppress them. It is by arms alone that permanent peace can be effected. He reports that recently his troops had recaptured Liyang and Pingchiang, and that he has ordered General Ku, with his Fengtien Brigade, to remain at these places with the troops of the 11th and 20th Army Divisions, who will try to suppress the remaining "infel" who are hiding in various places. He points out the necessity of sending more reinforcements to his province, as the rebels have decided to advance to Changsha. In compliance with his request the Central Government has ordered General Hsu Lan-chow, who was some time ago instructed to relieve the situation in South Shensi but has been delayed in his expedition through various reasons to lead three Fengtien Brigades to Hunan instead of to South Shensi.

Fukien Situation Greatly Exaggerated.

During the last week or so says the *Peking Leader* certain news agencies have, in the interests of certain people, been sending out reports about the reported fall or impending fall of Amoy, because certain towns in Fukien such as Changchow and Chusanchow have been captured by the rebels. These reports, needless to say, have been published without examination, in the vernacular papers. As a result the Peking notes dropped down to 50 cents which was a false value. This was evidently what the Chinese bankers who had been manipulating the Peking notes during the last few months, desired to bring about.

There is no need for us to state that the situation in Amoy has been greatly exaggerated. Changchow and Chusanchow are both about 150 li away from Amoy one lying to the south-west, the other to the north-east, and there are at present no rebel troops within 50 li of Amoy. So it is not easy to imagine how one can believe that city to have fallen.

Riots Near Tientsin.

Riots, causing a temporary suspension of the railway traffic between Tientsin and Tientsin, occurred recently at Ancheng, twenty miles from Tientsin.

It appears that Lang Ching-kang's agents were negotiating with the notorious brigand Hu Te-lin with a view to the incorporation of his forces with the regular army but a deadlock was reached, upon which the Taisis rioted.

The Export of Silver Prohibited.

Neither of the three Governments whose replies are still awaited have yet given any indication whether they agree to the proposed prohibition of the export of silver.

It is understood that the Japanese Government has referred the matter to the Ministries of Finance and Commerce, which have not yet furnished a reply to the Government.

last November, completely exhausted, a physical wreck too weak for the further homeward journey to Scotland. Four days later she paid the great price with a bravery and stoicism hardly surpassed by the bravest and most stoical of our soldiers. As one woman's record in war, what can be finer? In the United States of America the name of Elsie Inglis, together with that of Lady Paget, will be enshrined with legendary glory. The heroism of these two British women will form the theme of many a Slav song. By Stanley Maylor in the *Daily Chronicle*.

COMPANY MEETING.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.

A meeting of the China-Borneo Company, Ltd. was held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co. to-day for the purpose of confirming a special resolution which was previously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on September 13. Mr. A. O. Lang presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. M. R. Northcott, A. W. Smith, O. Baptista, L. W. Sang, O. J. Ellis, H. J. Gedge, and H. B. W. Kennett.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This is purely a formal meeting to confirm the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 13th September in connection with new Articles of Association. I have now to propose, and will ask Mr. Northcott to second the following resolution:—"That the new Articles already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all existing Articles thereof." Mr. Northcott having seconded, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

SUGGESTION FOR HONGKONG.

New Method of Selling Lottery Tickets.

"Investor," writing to the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* says:—

Sir,—It would be a great convenience to many of us if some firm, perhaps one of the brokers or banks, would undertake for a small commission to execute orders for lottery tickets. Thus at the present time when people want to invest in the lotteries in Borneo, Labuan, Siam, Hongkong or elsewhere they have to go to the trouble of finding out the proper places to write to and then obtaining drafts etc. If we could for instance send round a cheque of a hundred or two hundred dollars to a firm in Singapore with instruction to purchase for us the necessary tickets the firm deducting a sufficient commission to cover charges and trouble etc.—I am sure there would be a much larger subscription and moreover those people of smaller means who cannot afford to buy many tickets but want an odd ticket or two would be able to get them more easily. If the banks or brokers could not undertake the work perhaps there are some of the bookmakers who used to do business for us at the race meetings, who, now that this form of gambling is legalised, would feel inclined to organise it.

LOTTERIES FOR ALL.

Opportunities for Patriotic Gamblers.

Those who like gambling will shortly be able to do so by taking tickets in any or all of the following says the *Singapore Free Press*. F.M.S. million dollar lottery, prizes in cash. Straits two million dollar lottery, prizes in war bonds. B.N.B. quarter of a million dollar lottery, prizes in war bonds. Italian Red Cross 60,000 tickets lottery, prizes in Italian war bonds. Siam Red Cross million ticket lottery. Labuan Our Day lottery (amount unstated). Hongkong War Bonds "Drawing" lottery fifty thousand dollars. Penang Our Day lottery for articles from motorcars downward. These are all we have heard of at present but doubtless there will be others.

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